That primes are quite irregularly distributed, will be plain from this:

The 26,379th hundred contains no prime.
The 27,050th hundred contains 17 primes.

Even when they are taken in large masses, the irregularity is still apparent, thus:—

The 27th hundred thousand contains 6,762 primes.
The 28th hundred thousand contains 6,714 primes.
The 29th hundred thousand contains 6,744 primes.

For the numerical data here given I am indebted to Gauss, (Vol. above quoted.)

G. W. Hill.

The formula $N = \dfrac{x}{A \log. x - B}$,

referred to by Prof. Brooks in No. 3, requires that the logarithm should be hyperbolic, which he neglects to state.

This formula is fully and ably discussed in Vol. II, § VIII, p. 65 of *Legendre's Theorie des Nombres*, 3d Edition, 1830.

The formula adopted by him is

$$N = \frac{x}{h. \log. x - 1.08366},$$

Many years since I became interested in this matter, and I then used the formula

$$N = \frac{x}{1.001\, h. \log. x - 1.09}.$$

G. R. P.

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEMS IN NO. 2.

Solutions have been received as follows: R. J. Adcock solved 7; Irving P. Church solved 6; G. W. Hill solved 9; Prof. A. Hall solved 10; H. Heaton solved 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10; Prof. D. Kirkwood solved 7; Artemas Martin solved 5, 6 and 7; Prof. J. Scheffer solved 5 and 7; James Stott solved 6; Walter Siverly solved 8; and Prof. W. Wylie solved 7. David Wickersham and William Hoover sent solutions to Problems in No. 1 too late for notice in No. 3.

5. "In a plane triangle there are given the three lines bisecting the angles, a, b and c, to find the sides."

SOLUTION BY PROF. J. SCHEFFER, COLLEGE OF ST. JAMES, MD.

Let $CF = a$, $BE = b$, $AD = c$ be the three bisecting lines, and let